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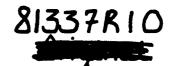
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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE 00/00/75	3. REPORT TYPE AND DA	ATES COVERED
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE GROUNDMATER STUDY OF THE ROCKY 1974 - 1975	MOUNTAIN ARSENAL AND SOME S		FUNDING NUMBERS
6. AUTHOR(S) SHUKLE, R.			
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7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAM	AE(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
COLORADO: DEPT. OF HEALTH. WATE DENVER, CO	R QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION		
·	•		81337R10
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGEN	DTIC	M	SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
	NOV 1 0 1994	208	24022
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	G		94-34832
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY ST	ATEMENT	128	DISTRIBUTION CODE
APPROVED FOR PUBLIC REL	EASE; DISTRIBUTION 1	S UNLIMITED	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) THE PURPOSE OF THIS REF PROPERTY OF THE ROCKY M AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO D PROPERTY OF THE ARSENAL AND SOME SURROUNDING AR	OUNTAIN ARSENAL AND ETERMINE THE ORIGIN AND PRESENT GROUND	SOME SURROUNDING AF OF CERTAIN MATERIAL	EAS. IN ADDITION, S LEAVING THE
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14. SUBJECT TERMS ALDRIN, DIMP, ENDRIN, DCPD, PES	ITICIDES, SAMPLING		15. NUMBER OF PAGES
comments of the second			16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION 18. UNCLASSIFIED	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	ON 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT



Rocky Mountain Arsenal Information Center Commerce City, Colorado

1974 - 1975

GROUNDWATER STUDY OF THE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

AND SOME SURROUNDING AREAS

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Prepared by:

Colorado Department of Health Water Quality Control Division Robert J. Shukle, Industrial Waste Consultant

FILE COPY

The purpose of this report is to present quantitative groundwater data from the property of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal and some of the surrounding area. In addition, an attempt will be made to determine the origin of certain materials leaving the property of the Arsenal and present groundwater conditions for the immediate and some surrounding areas.

Bata Review

Dicyclopentadiene (DCPD), a precursor for certain pesticides, was initially detected in a drainage ditch designated as "a" in Figure 2. The ditch drained a low area located on the Arsenal property and carried the water to First Creek. Several samples have been collected from the ditch and each sample has contained DCPD. Since that time in May, 1974, the drainage has been blocked off by the Army but groundwater has now started to surface in the s uth ditch of 96th Avenue. This water again flows to First Creek and still possesses the odor of DCPD.

The meterial was detected next in two private wells at the corner of 96th Avenue and Peoria Street. One of the wells is a pasture well located sixty feet south of First Creek and is about fifteen feet deep. The second well, previously utilized for drinking purposes, was indicated to be about 250 feet deep. This depth would penetrate the initial bedrock layer and enter a lower aquifer. At this time, it is unknown whether GCPD is present in the lower aquifer or if a leak exists in the upper well casing.

Sampling of wells on the Arsenal in August of 1974 indicated that the DCPD was originating from the area of Lake F, see Figure 2 and Table 1. As the concentration of DCPD in Lake F was unknown, resampling of several of the

wells around Lake F, as well as take F, was performed in January, 1975. The pettern of DCPD in the wells was almost identical to that found during the previous sampling, see Figure 6 and Table 3. From the sampling, take F was found to contain a lower concentration of DCPD than that found in the groundwaters. In addition, wery high copper and chloride concentrations were found in take F but not in the downgradient wells. Interpretation of the data indicates that the material, DCPD, is not originating from the main body of take F but is originating from the area of the southeast corner of take F. The influent line to take F is located in this corner as well as an isolated portion of take F. The isolated part is lined but was diked off several years ago for the purpose of creating a stilling area to aid in the settlement of influent solids.

DCPD is a fairly volatile material at room temperature. This being the case, the concentration of DCPD in the influent waste should be higher than that found in Lake F. A loss of the influent waste to the groundwaters could, therefore, result in a higher concentration of the material in the groundwater than that found in Lake F.

The above inference of a leak associated with the influent waste is made as this is felt to be the most likely source at this time. A detailed investigation should be able to prove or disprove this point.

Copper and chloride are conservative materials and the high levels found in Lake F should be the result of concentration during the last eighteen years. As a result, the influent waste should contain copper and chlorides but in much lower concentrations. If a leak existed near the influent point, the impact on groundwaters would be much less noticeable with respect to these materials.

Wells 129 and 145, shown on Figures 7 and 8, are located in the narrow bedrock channel which directs the flow of groundwater from take A to the area of

Lake F and downgradient areas. These wells should, therefore, indicate the present influence of Lake A on downgradient groundwaters. The January sampling of these wells showed the presence of copper and dieldrin plus the lack of aldrin and endrin. The copper was found in excess of 6 ppm in Well 145 and decreased in concentration in the downgradient wells. The concentration of copper was below detectable levels by the time the groundwater reached the northernmost tip of Lake F. As Lake F contains copper in excess of 400 ppm, the lack of copper in the downgradient wells would indicate that the main body of Lake F does not contain a major leak. Additional confirmation of this is the lack of highly elevated chloride levels in wells downgradient of Lake F. Lake F contains 43,000 ppm chlorides and a major leak would substantially increase chloride levels in downgradient wells. Chlorides in excess of 600 ppm were found in Well 145 showing that Lake A is still contributing chlorides to the downgradient area. The lack of aldrin and endrin in Wells 145 and 129 indicates that Lake A is a very doubtful source for the aldrin and endrin found in the wells in the southeast corner of Lake F. This would again indicate that a new source of pollution exists in the southeast corner of Lake F.

Diisopropylmethylphosphonate (DIMP), a byproduct of the chemical destruction and nanufacture of GB nerve gas, was initially disposed of to Lake A prior to 1957 and to Lake F after that time. The August, 1974 and January, 1975 sampling of wells on Arsenal property have shown a wide distribution of DIMP on the property downgradient of Lake A. DIMP, in concentrations as high as 48 ppm has been found in or-site wells, with the concentration in Lake F found to be in excess of 400 ppm. It was indicated by Army personnel that DIMP has not been added to Lake F since the early 1960's. This would indicate that DIMP is a very stable material.

Sampling of off-site surveillance wells was conducted by the Tri-County Health Department in December, 1974. The sampling showed DIMP at detectable levels

In an area of approximately twenty-five square miles, see Figure 9 and Table 4.

The twenty-five square miles do not include the contaminated area on Arsenal property. The most northernly point of detection was at 144th Avenue, Station XXV, approximately one mile south of Brighton. The origin of the material appears to be Lake A which was unlined during the period of use.

Conclusions

The following are conclusions drawn from the investigation:

- (1) It appears that the source of groundwater contamination exists in the southeast corner of Lake F. However, it does not appear to be the main body of Lake F. DCPO in low ppm concentrations and aldrin, endrin and dieldrin in low ppb concentrations are some of the materials which appear to be migrating from this source.
- (2) DIMP has been detected at less than a ppb level in groundwaters approximately one mile south of Brighton. The present distribution of the material is approximately 30 square ciles of which 25 are off the Arsenal property.
- (3) DCPD, a precursor for the production of pesticides, has been detected in the groundwaters on and off Arsenal property plus in a tributary to First Creek.
- (4) Toxicological data on DIMP is very limited and therefore will not be commented on. DCPD possess a very strong offensive odor with toxicological data on this materia' being somewhat limited.
- (5) Comparison of past and present chloride levels on the Arsonal generally shows a marked reduction in concentrations downgradient of Lake A. Two main pockets of elevated chloride exist; one is Lake A itself and the other is north of 96th Avenue and east of Brighton Boulevard.

(6) The pesticides aldrin, endrin and dieldrin do not appear to be extremely mobile in the groundwaters. It is very likely that the affinity these materials have for certain soil has retarded the movement in the groundwater. As a result, a widespread problem is not anticipated with respect to these materials.

Recommendations

- (1) Immediate studies to determine the toxicity of DIMP and DCPD are needed. The studies should be conducted at facilities other than Army related facilities.
- (2) An immediate investigation to determine the <u>exact</u> location of materials entering the groundwaters is needed. The first point looked at should be the influent area to Lake F.
 - (3) Reclamation of the groundwater for DIMP is recommended.
- (4) Reclamation of DCPD from the groundwater appears feasible and is recommended. Continual pumping of certain existing wells could prove to be an effective meth d. As the main body of Lake F appears to be sound, disposal of the pumped water into the lake should be acceptable.
- (5) Weekly sampling of wells 8, 11 and 14 which provide water to the City of Brighton should be initiated with analysis performed for DIMP.
- (6) Quarterly sampling and analysis of groundwaters from specific wells on the Arsenal should be performed. In addition, yearly sampling of all wells should be performed.
- (7) Copies of all analytical data obtained by the Army or Shell Chemical Company should be supplied to the Department of Health as well as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- (8) Improved maintenance of existing wells on the Arsenal property should be required. The present means of maintenance has resulted in a considerable number of lost or unusable wells.
- (9) The August, 1974 sampling showed the presence of aldrin, endrin, dieldrin and DCPD in well 81-A. These materials are probably attributed to spills or sewer leaks in the industrial complex. Therefore, testing the industrial sewer lines for leaks is recommended.
- (10) Additional sampling of groundwaters around Brighton should be performed to determine the areal extent of DIMP. This is mentioned as the material could be present in groundwaters due west of Brighton and east of the South Platte River.

TABLE 1

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3003-A	0.1	120	124	216	3.5	990	100	٥	0.6	0,21	7.40	200	٥	¢	0.66	o.	9		0.0012	6.40
3006	•	91	230	560	4.5	2035	740	5.0	0.2	9.26	7.70	200	•	0	0	0	•	•	0	•
3211	0,2	4250	1140	5600	4.5	13200	1771	1.0	1.0	9.26	6.85	396	•	٥.	0.54	0	•	•	0	45.0
3012	0.1	470	355	1112	4.5	3300	1074	24	0.4	0.46	7.80	188	•	•	•	0	•	0	**	3
;317	2.5	245	230	196	7.5	1463	123	10.5	0.6	0.15	7.60	212	30	10	10	•	20	•	•	9
;340	•	1250	1200	2160	10.0	8030	3074	0	0.2	0.68	7.30	152	٥	•	•	0	0	0	0	٥.
3041	•	180	184	212	5.4	1100	118	•	0.8	0.12	8.65	220	•	•	0.75	•	0	•	9	0.27
1045	•	572	200	182	6.5	1758	500	1.0	1.4	0.85	7.25	264	10	3.69	0.90	0	0	0	0	0.14
1060	•	350	300	420	7.0	2099	245	1.0	2.5	0.56	7.45	364	0	5.3	0	0	0	•	4.00	1.42
1061 \	. •	356	140	81	7.0	1210	256	12.5	0.3	0.33	7.50	256	٥	•	0	0	G	0	• •	•
1062	•	107	185	144	6.4	1045	100	4.5	1.2	0.16	7.55	264	0.71	6.80	1.38	0.35	0	0 .	< .0006	0.39
1065-4	•	2400	1700	3800	12.5	11660	4325	45.0	1.0	1.5	7.30	360	0	9	0	• .	7.38	0	•	0.27
1967	•	70	10	136	0.4	1020	16	_4.0	50	0.31	7.70	448	7.50	10	3.33	0	2.6	0	0	•
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~ <i>1</i> 3	•	240	140	4-4	3.0	1520	153	7.0	0.5	0.31	7.40	235	9.96	20	40	•	0	3.30	0.6356	0.43
1975	•	340	too	296	9.0	2365	395	2.0	0.7	0.52	7.65	336	0.21	0	0.48	0	9	9	0.0015	3.2
1278	•	436	165	113	6.5	1430	361	23	0.3	0.35	7.55	272	G	0	•	0	0	9	•	•
i079	•	178	400	1480	4.5	3520	1740	2.0	0.4	0.36	-	344	. 0	0	0	•	٥	0	•	•
281-A	0	53	-	_	6,5	1355	219	•	1.0	0.90			8.25	20	1.62	•	•	•	2.50	0
:103	3.1				3.4	1650	187	12.0	2.1	0.12		-	0	•	•	٥.	•	•	•	0
1105	•	139			13.5	1375	155	2.0	0.8	0,29		-	•	0	0.78	.0	•	8	0.0011	0
;:15	•	250	-	-	6.0	1395	152	2.0	0.7	0.39		-	0	٠	•	0	•	0	4.10	0.95
v 17	0.4				2.6	780	78	1,6	0.5	0.09			2.43	5.5		٥	•	•	•	0
118	•	202			4.0	1320	137	0	3.0	0.20			0	0	0	0	•		5. 80	0.51
119	0	556			7.5		. 153	1.0	1.3	0.37			7.53	10	1.62	6	5.30		٥	•
121	•	669	•		7.5	3850	1055	1.0	0.1	0.70			•	0	ن	0	•	•	0 m:	3.5
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Parts per million (ppn)

Forts per billion (ppb)

Regative for BCPB by CS2 extraction; QMS for Meadipace method

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• Parts Par Million (ppm)

1) Interference - result high

3) Interference in test estimated <2 ppb

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72	7.2	155	•	130	•	•	•	0.75	0.70	• ,	. •	- •	•	-
73	7.2	275	0.20	110	•	0.30	4.05	21.6	0.66	120 .	•	•	•	-
105	7.2	153	•	140	•	•	•	0.56	0.01	0	•	-	•	
115	•	270	•	210,	•	0.08	٥	•	0.11	670	•		•	-
117	7.2	650	0.22	230	4	0.27	•	0	0.18	0	· • •	-	•	•
118	6.9	206	•	150	0	0.48	28.5	0	0.27	4350	•	-	•	
124	7.0	184	. 0	130	0	0.09	•	0.95	0.54	XXX	•	•	•	•
125	7.3	130	0	140	0	•	•	0.87	0.04	0	•	•	•	•
127	7.0	465	0.84	230	. 3	3.94	0.83	8.75	1.20	0 -	•	•	•	•
129	7.2	495	3.52	700	0	•		0.50	9.90	•	•	-	•	
132	7.2	393	0	220	27.8+	0.09	0	. 0	0.38	2930	•	•	•	-
1:3	7.0	310	•	120	8.95+	0.27	16.65	20.70	0.43	10.78	•	•	•	•
134	•	230 .	• .	160	0 .	1.50	3.00	0.75	0.20	0			-	
141 -	7.2	390	1.10	550	0	0 .	. 0	0	3.18	0	•	-	•	
142	7.4	128	0.38	160	0	•	0	0.95	0.06	•	•	•	•	•
145	7.0	630	6.24	310	•	٥	•	0.18	0.75	0	•	•	•	

[•] enumidentified material present • parts'per billion Ext. parts per million

zero by analysis but odor present as malathion not analyzed

AM SURVEILLANCE LELLS Documber, 1974

TABLE &

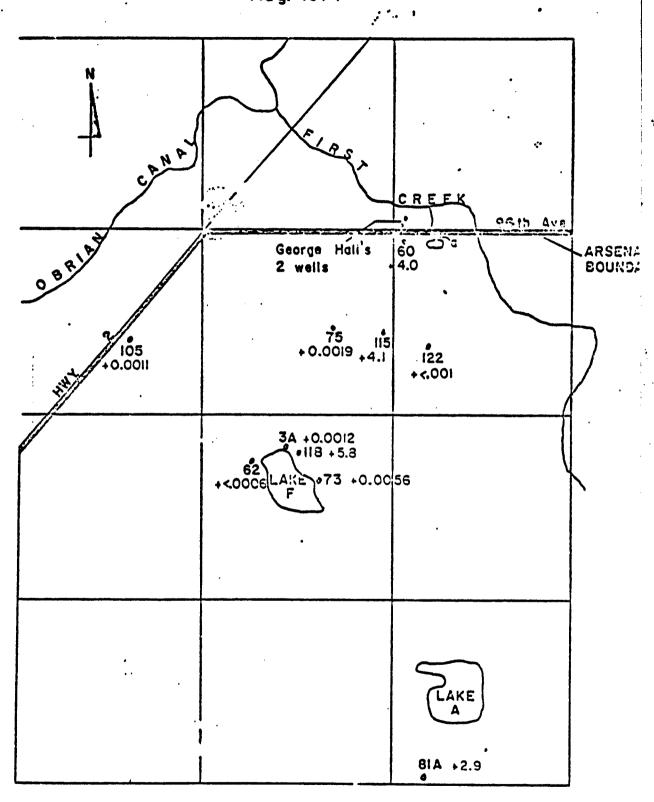
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X X	7.7	0	10.2	0	•	308	1169	120	110	6.9	220	**	**
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the marts per billion ther Units are parts per million Conductance micromohs iross alpha 6 beta are pc/l :

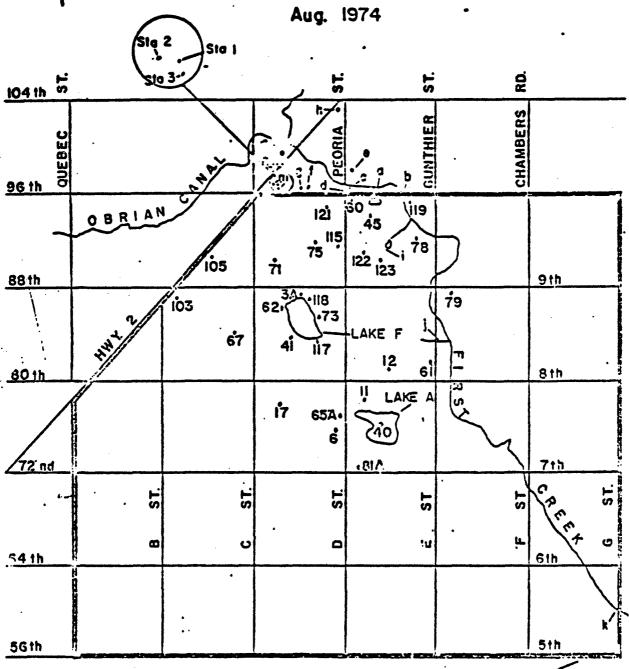
DEFINITION OF LETTERED SAMPLING POINTS FOR FIGURE 1

- (a) Station 4 ditch leaving property to First Creek
- (b) First creek leaving R.M.A. property
- (c) George Hall's domestic well 250'
- (d) George Hall's pasture well 15'
- (e) 9760 Peoria well 305'
- (f) 11921 E. 96th Avenue well 560'
- (g) 11841 E. 96th Avenue well 550'
- (h) Silver Saddle Lounge well 375'
- (1) Sanitary discharge of R.M.A. prior to settling
- (j) Cooling water discharge to First Creek
- (k) First Creek influent to R.M.A. property
- (m) 3 wells on Mr. Land's property

WELLS WHERE DCPD WAS DETECTED Aug. 1974

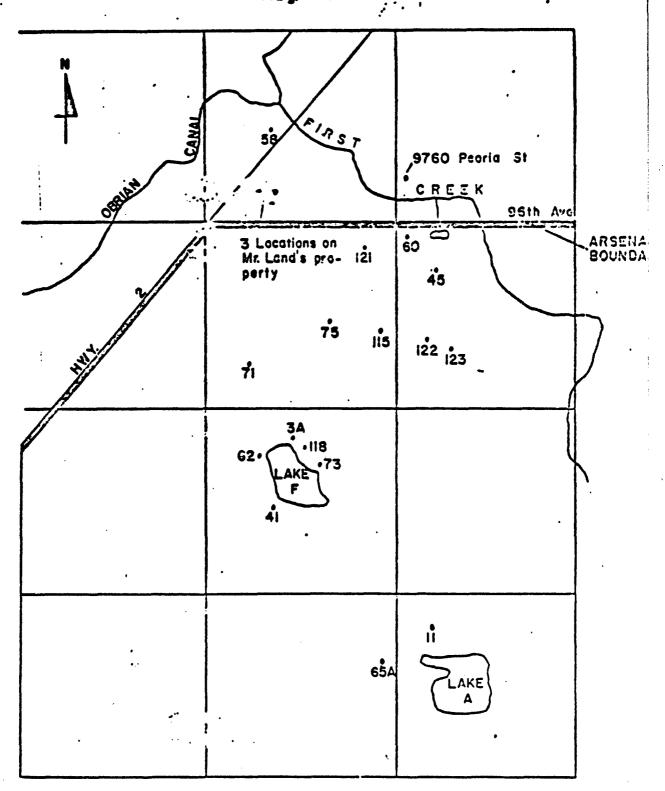


MAP OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS

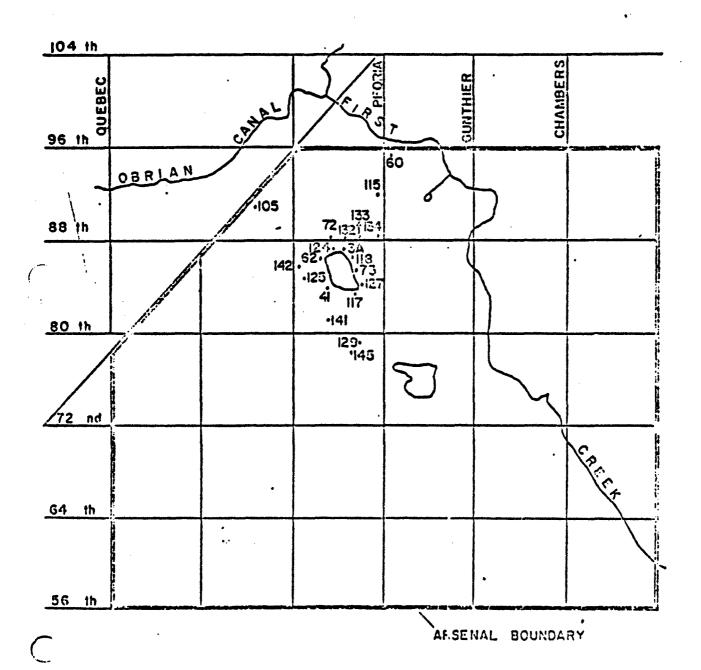


ARSENAL BOUNDARY

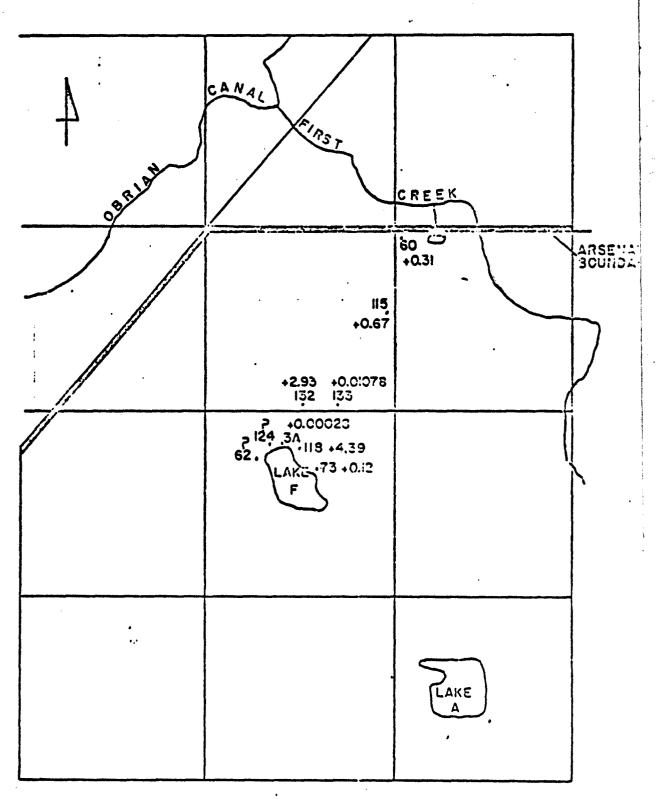
WELLS WHERE DIMP WAS DETECTED Aug. 1974



MAP OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS
1/75



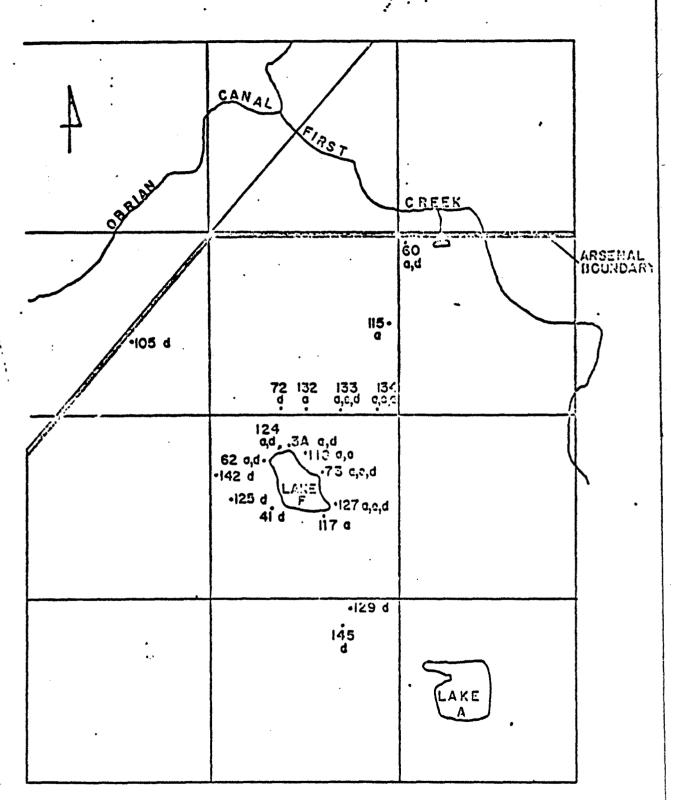
.ELLS WHERE DCFD WAS DETECTED 1/75

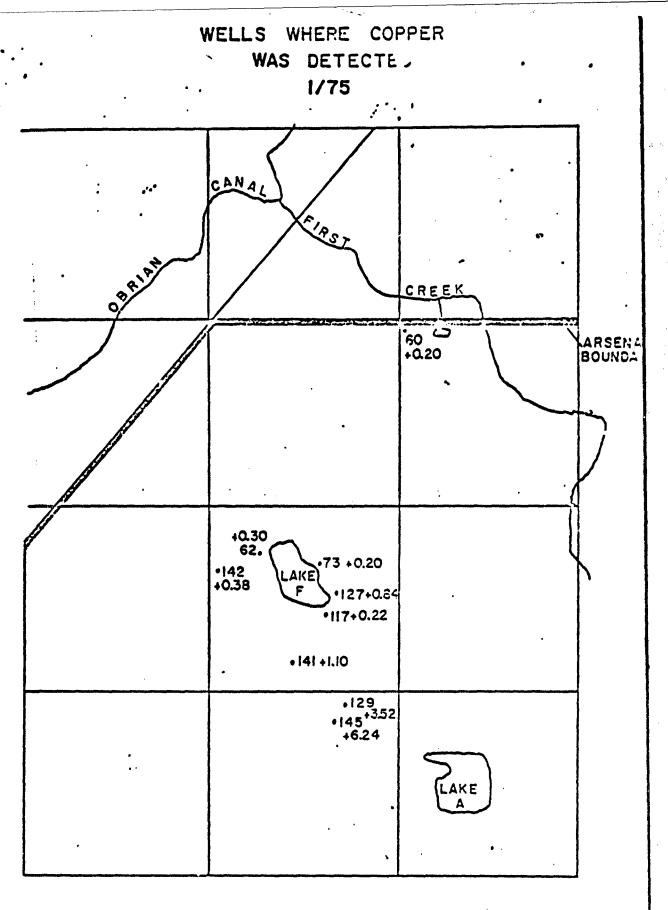


⁺⁻ Concentration in PPM

P-Detected by odor but not by analysis

WI .LO WHERE ALDRIN, E DRING & DIELDRIN WERE DETECTED 1/75





+ - Concentration in PPM.

Name of the state of the state